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Canada National
Development Bureau

COMPACT FACTS

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CANADA

1921

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Department of the Interior

Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G.
Minister

W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister

Issued by

Natural Resources Intelligence Branch

F. C. G. Lynch, Superintendent

Compact Facts

Canada, 1921

AREA.—Canada covers 3,729,665 square miles of which 3.37 per cent is water. It is equal in area to the United States with Alaska, the Philippines, and all other possessions, but has a population only equal to that of New York city and Chicago.

POPULATION.—8,750,000 (estimated). An increase of 62.9 per cent over the population in 1901. At this rate children now living will see Canadians outnumbering the present white population of the whole British Empire.

For every square mile of territory the United Kingdom supports 374 people; Holland, 407; Belgium, 658; Canada supports 2.3.

Not more than one-half of the population of Canada is living on the land.

* Population of largest ten cities.

Montreal.....	670,000
Toronto.....	489,681
Winnipeg.....	183,595
Hamilton.....	110,137
Quebec.....	110,000
Vancouver.....	109,250
Ottawa.....	104,000
Calgary.....	70,000
Halifax.....	60,000
London.....	58,421

IMMIGRATION.—Total for year ending March 31, 1921, was 148,477—an increase of 26.5 per cent over 1919-20. 74,262 came from the United Kingdom and 48,059 from the U.S.A.

Canada considers it good policy to choose her settlers. Physical and mental defectives, professional agitators and enemy aliens are not admitted. All males over eighteen, excepting farm labourers and domestic servants, must have \$250. Men who will go on the land are wanted above all. Ask for details.

* Figures of the 1921 census not being available, municipal statistics have been used.

TRADE

EXPORTS.—The population of 5,371,315 in 1901 exported produce to the value of \$33 per head. The population of 8,750,000 in 1920 exported to the value of \$147 per head.

	1900	1920
Mines.....	\$24,778,339	\$62,821,963
Fisheries.....	11,224,866	42,546,979
Forests.....	29,954,089	105,546,780
Animals.....	57,296,667	266,037,489
Agricultural.....	38,469,961	368,797,221
Manufactures.....	15,511,581	435,121,936
Miscellaneous.....	540,541	5,786,341
Totals.....	177,776,044	1,286,658,709

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN TWENTY YEARS.—In total, 623 per cent; mines, 154 per cent; fisheries, 279 per cent; forests, 252 per cent; animals, 364 per cent; agricultural, 861 per cent; manufactures, 2,700 per cent; miscellaneous, 971 per cent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The interesting balance sheet of 1918:—

Dr.	Cr.
To U.S.A.....\$791,906,125	By United Kingdom \$861,073,399
United Kingdom.. 81,324,283	Empire..... 43,846,632
Empire..... 46,731,088	U.S.A..... 441,390,920
Foreigners other	France..... 206,585,063
than U.S.A..... 42,582,250	Other foreign na-
	tions..... 33,273,778
\$962,543,746	
Credit balance.... 623,626,046	
<u>\$1,586,169,792</u>	<u>\$1,586,169,792</u>

NOTE.—Canada's net credit balance by sales within the Empire paid for 98 per cent of her purchases from the U.S.A. Her sales to the U.S.A. and to France were 96 per cent clear gain.

A debit balance of trade of \$4,000,000 in 1901 changed to a credit balance of \$600,000,000 in 1918. The figures of 1918 were the peak of production in war time, but show what Canada can do.

FINANCIAL

EXCHANGE—

U.S.A. exchange against Canada, Oct. 3, 1921, 9 per cent. Sterling exchange in favour of Canada, Oct. 3, 1921, 18.5 per cent.

At present rates it can readily be seen that Canadian stocks and bonds offer an attractive yield to United States capital.

BANKS.—Eighteen chartered banks have over 4,500 branches in Canada and others in the West Indies, South America and Europe. The Canadian banking system is an admirable one. All notes issued by banks must be secured, dollar for dollar, by gold or dominion notes.

NATIONAL DEBT.—Canada's national debt increased from \$544,391,368.86 in 1914 to \$3,043,790,658.60 in 1920, or \$347.86 per capita. This was largely due to war expenditure.

The balance sheet to March 31, 1920:—

DR.		CR.	
To U.S.A.....	\$801,100,700	By United Kingdom.....	\$495,960,180
United Kingdom..	126,359,249	Empire.....	73,719,143
Empire.....	47,976,778	U.S.A.....	501,130,117
Foreigners other		France.....	61,827,353
than U.S.A.....	89,091,396	Others.....	154,021,916
	<u>\$1,064,528,123</u>		
Credit balance....	222,130,586		
	<u>\$1,286,658,709</u>		<u>\$1,286,658,709</u>

NOTE.—Canada's net credit balance from trade within the Empire paid for 49.3 per cent of her purchases from the U.S.A.

INDUSTRIES

CAPITAL.—In 1918, the capital invested in thirty leading industries was \$2,076,630,844, or 68.4 per cent of the total for the whole Dominion. Value of products, \$2,311,831,449.

Totals for all industries:—

Capital.....	\$3,034,301,915
Employees.....	677,787
Salaries and wages.....	629,460,863
Fuel.....	77,858,434
Miscellaneous expenses.....	327,433,047
Value of products.....	3,458,036,975

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.—War time demand, coupled with an abundance of cheap hydro-electric power, has made Shawinigan Falls, Que., and Niagara, Ont., im-

portant electro-chemical centres. Calcium carbide, carborundum, acetylene gas, carbon electrodes, acetic acid and acetone are among the products.

All of the air-nitrogen used in the U.S.A. is imported from Canada. The plant of the American Cyanamid Co. at Niagara Falls, Ont., produces 64,000 tons of cyanamid per annum.

Export of products of Canadian chemical industries increased from \$1,730,203 in 1914 to \$56,441.654 in 1919. While a large part of this was due to war time demands, the total for the year ending March 31, 1921, still shows that this industry is permanently established, being \$19,582,051.

CHOOSE YOUR CLIMATE

	Degrees of Temperature Fahr.			Pre- cipita- tion in inches.	Hours of sun- shine.
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.		
B.C. (Victoria).....	91.0	25.0	48.7	30.30	2,113
Alta. (Edmonton).....	92.0	-46.0	35.7	18.16	2,171
Sask. (Qu'Appelle).....	98.0	-41.0	36.8	19.74	2,399
Man. (Winnipeg).....	95.0	-37.0	37.4	17.35	2,324
Ont. (Toronto).....	93.0	-18.0	46.0	27.15	2,047
Que. (Quebec).....	86.0	-28.0	39.1	47.34	1,800
N.B. (Fredericton).....	94.0	-24.0	40.5	46.88	1,984
N.S. (Halifax).....	90.0	-17.0	43.5	53.93
P.E.I. (Charlottetown).....	88.0	-17.0	42.3	38.76	1,774

The great northern loop of the summer isotherm of 55° Fahr., extending beyond Good Hope in Lat. 67° N., combines with the longer hours of daylight to extend the limit of crop cultivation in the northwest to the edge of the Arctic circle.

POWER AND FUEL

WATER-POWER.—The recorded power available throughout the Dominion, under conditions of ordinary minimum flow and at 80 per cent efficiency, is 18,255,000 horse power. The water-power available under estimated flow for maximum development, i.e., dependable for at least six months of the year, is 32,076,000 horse power.

An analysis of the water-power plants scattered from coast to coast concerning which complete information is available as to turbine installation and satisfactory information as to stream flow, gives an average machine installation 30 per cent greater than the six months flow maximum power. Applying this, the figures quoted above therefore indicate that the present recorded water-power resources of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of 41,700,000 horse power. In other words the present turbine installation represents only 5.9 per cent of the present recorded water-power resources.

The water-power now developed in Canada represents an investment of \$475,000,000 and is the annual equivalent of 18,500,000 tons of coal which, valued at \$8 per ton, represents \$148,000,000.

BY PROVINCES

Province.	Available 24-hour horse power at 80% efficiency.		Turbine installation h.p.
	At ordinary min. flow h.p.	At estimated flow for max. dev. (Dependable for 6 mos.) h.p.	
British Columbia.....	1,931,142	5,103,460	304,535
Alberta.....	475,281	1,137,505	32,492
Saskatchewan.....	513,481	1,087,756
Manitoba.....	3,270,491	5,769,444	83,447
Ontario.....	4,950,300	6,808,190	1,052,048
Quebec.....	6,915,244	11,640,052	925,972
New Brunswick.....	50,406	120,807	21,180
Nova Scotia.....	20,751	128,264	35,774
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,270	1,933
Yukon and Northwest Territories.	125,220	275,250	13,199
	18,255,316	32,075,998	2,470,580

COAL.—Canada (1920) consumed 33,807,966 tons, produced 16,623,589, exported 2,558,174, imported 18,742,542. Canada has the only two coal regions on the sea coasts of North America. Nova Scotia has actual reserves of over 2 billion metric tons, only 50 millions of which

are of lower grade than a good bituminous. British Columbia has actual reserves of more than 23 billions, nearly all of which is high grade coal. The estimated reserves of both provinces are much greater.

ALBERTA COAL is estimated to form 15 per cent of the world's supply. Of the actual reserve, calculated by measurement, more than 3 billion tons are semi-anthracite or high-carbon bituminous. An economic process of briquetting, now within sight, will open the market to the vast mass of lignite.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.—Results of test per ton in by-product ovens:—

Coke.....	71 per cent.
Ammonium sulphate.....	27 pounds.
Tar.....	9 gallons.
Surplus gas.....	6,000 cubic feet.
Motor fuel (benzol products).....	2 gallons.

OTHER COAL FIELDS are found in New Brunswick, near Grand Lake, and in the northwest territories. A coal seam on the Mackenzie river is still burning as in 1789 when seen by Alexander Mackenzie.

OIL SHALES are found in quantity in New Brunswick (Albert, Westmorland and Kings counties) and in Nova Scotia (Cape Breton, Antigonish, Pictou and Cumberland). In each of these provinces, known deposits total over 1 billion tons of a quantity to yield from 20-110 gallons of crude oil and 30-90 gallons of ammonium sulphate, per ton. Experiments in retorting these shales are now being carried out in New Brunswick.

Other large deposits of shales are in the Pasquia Hills, on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. Specimens from this locality have yielded 40 gallons of oil and 35 pounds of ammonium sulphate to the ton.

BITUMINOUS SANDS 150-200 feet thick lie along the Athabaska river for 73 miles. Drawn out by the sun the tar runs into deep pools. Similar sands are found at intervals from Lat. 57° to beyond the Arctic circle. The soaked area is possibly 10,000 sq. m. This deposit represents the largest known occurrence of solid asphaltic material.

PETROLEUM.—Favourable indications have been found in the Mackenzie district of the northwest territories. The British Empire's present annual output of oil and oil products is 1,957,456 tons, to which Canada contri-

butes 27,737.6 tons (196,937 barrels), nearly all of which comes from south-western Ontario. Though exploitation for oil is restricted to British registered companies in Canada, and to British subjects or to companies controlled by British subjects in India, national restrictions elsewhere in the British Empire are practically non-existent.

TRANSPORTATION

LENGTHS OF SEVEN RIVERS IN CANADA.—

Mackenzie (with Peace, 1,085).....	2,525 miles
St. Lawrence (without Ottawa, 685).....	1,900 "
Nelson (with South Saskatchewan, 1,205, but without North Saskatchewan, 760).....	1,600 "
Churchill.....	1,000 "
Fraser.....	695 "
Yukon (in Canada).....	655 "
Columbia (in Canada).....	465 "

CANALS with a minimum depth of 14 feet and a minimum width of 45 feet allow cargo to pass from Montreal, the limit of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence, to Port Arthur, a distance of 1,229 miles. The new Welland canal will have a minimum depth of 25 feet in reaches; the 7 locks will each be 800 feet long and 30 feet deep.

The tonnage passing through the Soo canal (all locks), during the 1919 season of navigation, was 50,092,721. The totals for Suez and Panama for the year ending June 30, 1919, were only 12,567,041 and 6,131,575 respectively.

RAILWAYS.—Three Transcontinental—

Canadian National, which includes the former Intercolonial and Canadian Northern (Halifax to Vancouver, B.C.)

Grand Trunk Pacific (Moncton, N.B. to Prince Rupert, B.C.)

Canadian Pacific (St. John, N.B. to Vancouver, B.C.)

The first two are operated as part of the Canadian National system and the Grand Trunk (Portland, Maine, to Chicago through southern Quebec and Ontario) is in process of being taken over by the government.

Total steam mileage in Canada (1920) was 38,896, or 1 mile for 225 persons; in U.S.A., 1 mile for 390.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES FROM ATLANTIC PORTS (Subsidized).

To West Indies—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

To South Africa—Elder Dempster & Co.

(Unsubsidized).

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

White Star Dominion.

Cunard

Anchor—Donaldson

Furness Whithy & Co., Ltd., and others.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES FROM PACIFIC PORTS (Subsidized).

To Australia and New Zealand—Canadian Australasian
Royal Mail Line.

To San Francisco—Pacific Steamship Co.

To Alaska—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

(Unsubsidized)

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Canadian Robert Dollar Co.

Harrison Direct Line.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and others.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE (LTD.)—The Government fleet consists of 63 steel ships ranging from 2,800 to 10,500 dead weight tonnage. Of this number 54 are now in commission (August, 1921) and the remainder under construction. All contracts have been let in Canada and the total contract cost is \$73,000,000. These vessels are now found on all principal trade routes of the world.

THE LAND FOR SEAPLANES.—A seaplane can fly from Halifax to Vancouver and descend on a lake or a river, within easy reach of supplies, at intervals not exceeding 150 miles.

AEROPLANES are now maintained by the province of Quebec for protection of forests from fire. They are also in use to map pulpwood areas and for general exploration.

AERONAUTICS.—The Canadian Air Board, under a minister of the Crown, has been appointed to study the development of aeronautics, to prescribe aerial routes, to construct government aerodromes, to license pilots, and to regulate and control aerial navigation over Canada.

AGRICULTURE

FARM LANDS.—Of the 300 million acres fit for farming in Canada, one-third is in farm holdings; only one-sixth is cultivated; 250 million acres await the tractor and the man.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.—Of the 178 million acres fit to farm in the 454,789,678 acres forming the land area of the Prairie Provinces, only 35,847,000 acres were under cultivation in 1921.

WHEAT.—The interior plains of Canada, and the plains of Russia, are the world's reserve granaries of hard spring wheat. The record production of Canadian wheat is 393,542,600 bushels (1915).

The famous Canadian varieties are "Marquis," "Red Fife," "Ruby" and "Prelude." Marquis has been propagated from a single plant isolated at the Ottawa experimental farm in 1903. The new cross variety, "Ruby," is the best extra-early known, while "Dawson's Golden Chaff" is the best winter wheat.

Canada grows one-fourth as much wheat as the U.S.A., which has 13 times our population. 600 Canadian flour mills have an annual capacity of 35,000,000 barrels. The mill of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. at Port Colborne, Ont., has a capacity of 12,000 barrels in 24 hours, the largest in the British Empire.

ELEVATORS.—The number of grain elevators in Canada for the licensed year 1920-21 was 3,855, with a total capacity of 231,213,620 bushels. The world's largest combination elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., has a capacity of nearly 10 million bushels.

OATS.—Two varieties of oats are recommended by the dominion experimental farms as best suited to conditions in all the provinces, "Banner" and "Ligowo." The record crop is 464,954,400 bushels (1915).

BARLEY.—The "Mensury" variety is that generally grown. At the Ottawa experimental farm, hundreds of strains are under test. The record yield is 77,287,240 bushels (1918).

FRUIT.—The famous fruit districts of Canada are the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia, the Niagara peninsula in Ontario, and the Okanagan and other valleys in British Columbia.

The market is world wide. The social conditions, the beauty of the homes, and the abundance of good land invite enquiry.

BERRIES AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.—Strawberries and raspberries in commercial quantities are specialties of southeast Vancouver island, and the Fraser river delta, British Columbia. Jam factories contract for all the fruit not shipped in crates. The crystallized fruit industry is well worth attention, especially in the drier valleys of southern British Columbia.

FLAXSEED.—Flaxseed acreage in Canada (1920) was 1,428,164, of which 1,391,076 were in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The variety grown there is used for linseed.

FLAX FOR FIBRE.—A new Canadian industry is rapidly springing up as a result of the successful growth of fibre flax in Ontario, the 1920 acreage being 31,300. Large areas in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia have also been pronounced suitable for this type of flax and at least two linen mills have been established.

TOBACCO is grown in Ontario in the counties along the shore of lake Erie; in Quebec, in the counties near Montreal, along the St. Lawrence; and in the Okanagan valley, British Columbia. Great progress has been made in Canadian tobacco culture and the 1920 crop of 53,114 acres was valued at \$13,106,550.

HORSES.—Canadian horses in 1920 numbered 3,400,352, valued at \$361,328,000.

SHEEP AND WOOL.—Sheep raising in Canada could be greatly developed. In 1920, flocks totalled 3,720,783. Co-operative wool growers' associations for grading and marketing wool are rapidly spreading.

CATTLE.—Canadian cattle, other than milch cows, numbered 5,947,142 in 1920, valued at \$279,515,674.

DAIRYING.—New records in the prices obtained for Canadian dairy products were established in 1919 when the total production was valued at \$247,531,352; of this amount \$65,000,000 worth was exported.

IRRIGATION.—There are over 1,200 small irrigation and water supply projects either completed or under construction in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Works have been completed for the irrigation of approximately 900,000 acres, while schemes for the irrigation of 130,000 acres are now under construction.

FORESTRY

FORESTS.—Next to Russia and the U.S.A., Canada has the largest forest resources in the world. Care is taken to preserve the timber supply by aeroplane scouting, wireless telegraphy, portable telephones and power pumps, replanting, forest product laboratories, stricter legislation, and Dominion and provincial reserves.

PULP WOOD AND WOOD PULP.—The manufacture of wood pulp within the Dominion is steadily increasing. Amount exported during the year ending March 31, 1913, was 5,862,176 tons which increased to 15,389,582 tons in 1920. Exports of pulpwood for the year ending March 31, 1913, were 1,003,594 cords, decreasing to 838,732 cords in 1920.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—The approximate area of Canada's timber lands is 900,000 square miles. Of this about 400,000 square miles is saw timber (trees larger than 12 inches in diameter), the remainder is pulpwood. Total value of forest products (1919) \$222,648,790.

NEWSPRINT.—The daily output of newsprint in a strip one yard wide would encircle the globe. Canada produces daily 2,525 tons of newsprint, besides 2,500 tons daily of treated pulps. This represents a daily cut of more than 6,000 acres.

BY-PRODUCTS OF PULPWOOD.—Paper yarn for cotton batting, bandages, blankets, cordage, carpeting, sacks and garments; cellulose, as a basis for aeroplane "dope" and artificial silk; ethyl alcohol, turpentine, sulphite pitch as a binder for briquettes.

AEROPLANE SPRUCE.—Virgin Sitka spruce is the best known material for aeroplane construction. In parts of Queen Charlotte islands it forms 35 per cent of the timber stand. In the last year of the war British Columbia supplied material for 30,000 aeroplanes.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Many farmers of eastern Canada find the maple sugar bush a large source of revenue. Quebec produced 15,615,141 pounds of sugar and 1,449,649 gallons of syrup in 1920. This constitutes about 70 per cent of the Dominion production. Great progress has been made in the past few years in the method of manufacture. By-products are fine, vinegar, malic acid, and the baking powder constituent, bimalate of lime.

WOOD DISTILLATION.—Maple and beech are the principal hardwoods used in 14 distillation plants. Products are charcoal, methyl alcohol, calcium acetate, ketones, aldehydes and creosote oils.

MINERALS

Only the southern and western fringe of the Dominion has been prospected and that only in parts. In northern extensions of known mineral belts similar deposits must occur. Remember the Cobalt silver area; the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, and other gold areas in Timiskaming district; the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury; the new copper and gold areas in northern Manitoba; the wonderful zinc-lead deposits of Kimberley and other districts of British Columbia; the rich discoveries of silver-lead ores in Mayo district, Yukon territory; also the great asbestos field in eastern Quebec.

COBALT.—The Cobalt and adjoining areas of the Timiskaming district, Ontario, have been for several years the chief source of the world's supply of cobalt. Metallic cobalt, cobalt oxide and cobalt salts are recovered from the treatment of the ores and residues derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides.

Production in 1920, 546,023 pounds, valued at \$1,365,058.

COPPER.—The production of copper in 1920 was 81,600,691 pounds, valued at \$14,244,217. The record was reached in 1916 with a production of 117,150,028 pounds. Copper is mainly derived from the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district, Ontario, and the copper-gold-

silver ores of British Columbia. Recent years have witnessed the development of important deposits at different points on the Pacific coast; at Copper mountain near Princeton, British Columbia, and in the Pas district, northern Manitoba. This last has in one area alone, over 16,000,000 tons of undeveloped 1.88 per cent copper ore.

GOLD.—Canada is the only country in the world that did not witness any serious falling off in its gold production during 1920, when the production amounted to 766,764 fine ounces, valued at \$15,814,098. Ontario contributed 74 per cent of this total.

The Ontario production, which ranged around 3,000 ounces in 1910, reached 220,000 ounces in 1913, and 565,000 ounces in 1920.

IRON.—The striking feature of the iron situation in Canada is the fact that a very small percentage—less than 5 per cent of the large consumption of iron and steel in this country is derived from our own domestic resources.

Important deposits are found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but present economic conditions interfere with their development.

Production, 1920—129,072 tons.

LEAD.—Lead is produced mostly from the mines of East and West Kootenay and other areas in British Columbia; from the rich deposits of Mayo district, Yukon territory; at Notre Dame des Anges, Que., and at Galetta, Ont.

Production in 1920—35,953,777 pounds, valued at \$3,214,262.

NICKEL.—The Sudbury district of Ontario produces over 80 per cent of the world's nickel requirements. About 30 per cent of the output is now being refined in Canada.

The production is practically all exported. Ore reserves have already been developed sufficient to ensure an established industry for the next half century.

Production in 1920—30,668 tons, valued at \$24,534,282.

SILVER.—Canada reached the high mark of 32,869,264 ounces of silver in 1910, a few years after the dis-

covery of the rich ores of Cobalt and adjoining areas. The production in 1920 is reported as 13,330,357 ounces, valued at \$13,450,330.

ZINC.—The Kootenays, B.C., are the principal source of zinc in Canada. The zinc-lead mine at Kimberley, B.C., is considered one of the most important in the whole world. Important deposits exist at Notre Dame des Anges, and in the Gaspé peninsula of Quebec.

Production in 1920—39,863,912 pounds, valued at \$3,057,961.

ASBESTOS.—Canada produces 88 per cent of the world's supply, practically all from the mines of southern Quebec.

Production in 1920 of asbestos and asbestic was 199,573 tons, valued at \$14,792,201.

HELIUM.—Canada possesses the only commercial source of helium in the British Empire. Alberta natural gas contains 0.3 per cent. Development of aviation will render this extremely valuable as a non-inflammable gas for dirigibles.

OTHER MINERALS.—The Canadian production of arsenic, chromite, feldspar, graphite, gypsum, mica, magnesite, pyrites and talc stands high in records of world's production.

The total mineral production of Canada in 1920 was valued at \$227,859,665.

FISHERIES

SEA FISHERIES.—Of the three great salt water fishing areas in the world—North Atlantic, North Pacific and North Sea—Canada controls one-half of the two first. Market value of sea fish (1920) \$43,607,599.

FRESH WATER FISHERIES.—Besides a half share (36,352 sq. m.) in the Great Lakes, the 120,924 sq. m. in 219 of the all-Canadian lakes would cover the mainland surface of the British Isles. Market value of inland fish (1920) \$5,713,682.

FISHERY BY-PRODUCTS.—Worth attention are many oils, fertilizer, glue, fish-meal for poultry and live stock feed, roe, caviare, glycerine, isinglass, buttons, leather, protein from pickling barrels, whalemeat and ambergris.

FURS

Canada is the world's greatest fur producer. The value of pelts taken during the season of 1919-20 was \$21,197,372. Canadian fur farmers now breed silver, black, red, and blue foxes, Persian lamb, raccoon, mink, muskrat and skunk.

BUFFALO AND MUSKOX

BUFFALO.—The herd of about 800 wood buffalo or bison still roaming between lake Athabaska and the Rocky Mountains is the last wild herd of the continent. The Government herd of plains buffalo in the park at Wainwright, Alberta, now numbers over 5,000.

MUSKOX.—Stone age animals surviving in Arctic Canada only; probably number 25,000; defend themselves from wolves by "hollow square" formation; are not shy of man; supply wool, milk and beef; need neither hay nor barns; graze in open all year round on suitable feeding grounds of one million square miles.

PARKS, FOREST RESERVES, AND SPORT

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS.—The scenic parks are: Rocky Mountains, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes, in Alberta; Yoho, Glacier, Mount Revelstoke and Kootenay, in British Columbia; St. Lawrence Islands and Pt. Pelee, in Ontario.—Animal Parks: Buffalo, Elk Island parks and Foremost Antelope Reserve, in Alberta.

The Canadian national parks comprise an area of about 6,000,000 acres. They are sanctuaries for wild fowl, deer, mountain sheep and goat, moose, elk, bear and buffalo, and a tourist wonderland of forest, well stocked streams and lakes, glaciers, hot-springs, waterfalls and mountains.

HISTORIC SITES.—Fort Anne and Fort Cumberland, in Nova Scotia; Fort Howe, in New Brunswick; Fort Chambly, Fort Lennox, and Chateauguay, in Quebec; Fort Prince of Wales, in Manitoba; Chrysler's Farm and Ste. Marie, in Ontario.

DOMINION FOREST RESERVES.—Apart from the maintenance of parks as "pleasure grounds for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of Canada," the Dominion

government administers 31 forest reserves in western Canada with a view to conserve the timber and water supply. The reserve area is 35,938 sq. m.

PROVINCIAL PARKS AND RESERVES.—Besides Strathcona park, on Vancouver island (800 sq. m.), Mount Robson Park, B.C. (650 sq. m.) Algonquin park, Ont. (2,060 sq. m.), Laurentides National Park, Que. (3,721 sq. m.), and others, the forest reserves of Ontario and Quebec alone amount to more than 150,000 sq. m. In British Columbia, where the public timber resources are fully protected by statute, the watershed reserves cover 1,816 sq. m.

TOURISTS.—Favoured summer resorts are the Bras d'Or lakes (N.S.), the south coast of Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy, Prince Edward Island and the Gaspé peninsula, the Saguenay river and the St. Lawrence, Niagara, Georgian bay and Muskoka lakes, the Great lakes, the Rocky mountains, South Vancouver island and the Pacific flords.

SPORT.—Dominion and provinces unite in keeping their vast game preserves well stocked. The moose, caribou, wapiti, antelope, red and blacktailed deer, mountain sheep and goat, bear, salmon, trout, bass, pike, whitefish, geese, duck, quail, woodcock, snipe, and grouse make Canada the best non-tropical land for general sport.

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

ENLISTMENTS.—Total C.E.F. 590,572. Proceeded overseas, 418,052. Volunteers formed 80 per cent of total.

CASUALTIES.—Total, 215,185. Killed in action and died of wounds, 56,763. Died from other causes, 4,960.

COST.—To March 31st, 1920, \$1,670,000,000. Total will exceed \$2,000,000,000.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ACT.—Provides for the compulsory purchase of suitable agriculture lands that are being withheld from cultivation.

Under this act 26,445 returned soldiers have been established on the land and advances totalling \$83,884,-210 granted.

It offers qualified returned soldiers loans up to \$7,500 for purchase of land, stock, equipment, and buildings. Returned men on free Dominion land may obtain up to \$3,000 for stock, equipment, and buildings. Those already on the land may obtain up to \$5,000 for removal of encumbrances, stock, equipment, and buildings.

All loans bear interest at 5 per cent and are repayable in twenty-five years, except advances for stock and equipment which are repayable in six annual instalments. Settlers on unimproved land are given two years free interest on stock and equipment loans.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT.—Estimated expenditure for gratuities, pensions, civil re-establishment and Soldier Settlement Board in 1920-21, \$132,881,936. Many features of Canada's civil re-establishment scheme have been copied by the U.S.A.

WAR NAVY.—6,452 entered the Canadian Naval Service and 1,700 enrolled in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Total, with those enrolled for Imperial Navy, 8,992.

PENSIONS.—Canada leads all other countries as a whole; for a family of five: Canada, \$1,644; New Zealand, \$1,138; Great Britain, \$879; Australia, \$854; South Africa, \$759; France, \$600; Italy, \$372.

HOUSING.—A *Dominion Loan* (\$26,658,200) for building and land purchase is shared in by the provinces on these terms: (1) Provincial schemes to be approved by the Dominion government; (2) Loans are granted only to municipalities, housing societies and owners of lots for occupancy; (3) maximum loans, \$3,500—4,500, repayable in 20-30 years.

For further information concerning these or other facts address an inquiry to the

Superintendent,
Natural Resources Intelligence Branch,
Department of the Interior,
OTTAWA.

CANADA'S PROGRESS SINCE CONFEDERATION

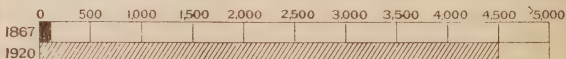
POPULATION (Millions)



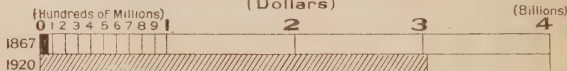
RAILWAYS (Thousands of miles)



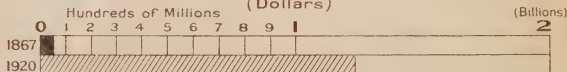
BANKS (Nº of Branches)



INVESTED IN MANUFACTURES (Dollars)



EXPORTS (Dollars)



CANADA AS A WORLD LEADER ANNUAL PRODUCTION

COBALT



ASBESTOS



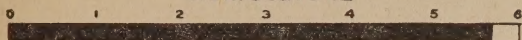
NICKEL



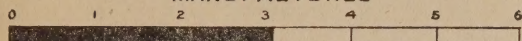
CAPITAL INVESTED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

(IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

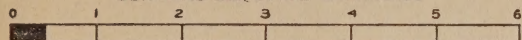
AGRICULTURE



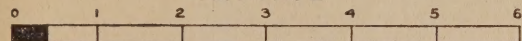
MANUFACTURES



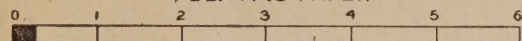
CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS



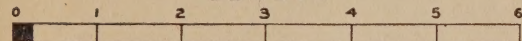
MINING



PULP AND PAPER



LUMBER



FISHERIES.....	\$ 50,175,624
WOOD DISTILLATION.....	\$ 5,760,395
FUR FARMING.....	\$ 4,119,038

